

PEACE NEWS

The only Weekly Newspaper serving all who are working for Peace

No. 7.

London: August 1, 1936.

2d.

SPAIN: THE WORLD'S "CIVIL" WAR

Sympathies Tending Toward Wider Conflict

Whereas revolts within a country have hitherto been treated by other countries as matters solely for these concerned to deal with—with the Russian revolution as the most obvious of the exceptions—Spain's civil war has received an unusual amount of attention from other countries.

We publish below some indications of this on both sides, with a view to making the facts known and to show that the situation is indistinguishable from a war situation, and that there is no exception to the fact that peace can never be attained by meeting war with war.

NEW PITFALLS FOR PACIFISTS

TYPICAL of the way in which the struggle between Left (Government) and Right (rebels) in Spain is being made into a struggle between these extremes throughout the world is the following telegram which was sent last week to President Azana and Jose Giral, Premier of Spain.

Millions of men and women in all countries at this hour are deeply conscious of the bonds linking them with you.

We have launched an appeal to all our leagues and committees and sympathetic organizations to demonstrate actively their solidarity with you and to afford every possible help, by collections in aid of the wounded, by organization of Red Cross Units, etc.

The world committee against war and fascism has resolved to send immediately a delegation to Spain to convey the expression of international solidarity with the Spanish people.

The same committee, in a statement issued on Saturday "to all the forces of European democracy, to all friends of freedom, peace, and civilization," appeals to them to "influence your governments to prevent any intervention on the part of fascist Powers or forces and to grant all possible moral and material support to the Spanish people's Government!"

There have been rumours in Paris during the last week that the French Government are divided on the question of allowing arms to go to the Spanish Government, though the Paris correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" wrote on Sunday that he heard "on good authority that the Government will certainly not prohibit or do anything to prevent the sale of war material to the Spanish Government."

He reported the "Liberte's" suggestion that Germany and Italy might consider that the sending of arms "authorized" them to "go to the aid

THE age-long theory that force must be met by force—though proved, not by argument but by the facts of history, to be false—raises its head yet again in a new and still more attractive fashion.

For the temptation to allow one's sympathies with the Left to trap one in the very same pitfalls into which pacifists have fallen on every occasion when they have been off their guard is particularly great in the case of Spain's struggle.

Now is the time for pacifists to see that their foundations are sure—BUT ALSO TO DEVOTE THEMSELVES MORE EARNESTLY THAN EVER TO BUILDING ON THOSE FOUNDATIONS A WAY OF LIVING THAT WILL REMOVE THE OCCASIONS OF ALL WARS AND REVOLUTIONS.

of General Franco and his troops".

According to the "Manchester Guardian" of July 23, the naval authorities at Gibraltar have refused facilities to loyal Spanish warships for refuelling and provisioning, despite the fact that the Spanish Consul General also asked for such facilities to be given.

The Gibraltar correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote, on July 24: "I learn authoritatively that the rebels have strongly appealed through diplomatic channels to Italy and Germany asking them to approach the British Government with a view to stopping the activities of Spanish warships manned by loyal crews in adjacent British waters."

Herr von Papen, the German Minister to Austria, speaking in Vienna asked, "Is it part of the much-praised collective security, and of the indivisible European peace for which Russia makes propaganda, that the Moscow broadcasting station should call on the Spanish population to offer the sharpest resistance to the present military movement?"

Five nations, Britain, Germany, and Italy, now have warships concentrated off the Spanish coast; and it is reported that Rear-Admiral M. K. Horton, commanding the British cruiser London, prevented an Italian warship off Barcelona, from firing on the town to avenge destruction of Italian property.

THE PEACE PLEDGE BOOK SHOP

The Peace Pledge Book Shop at 36 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4, will not be open after August 13.

Opened on June 24 by Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard with the intention of running for a month as an experiment, it has already been kept open for more than that period. But, despite the response to appeals for financial support of this much-needed but expensive venture, it is not possible to continue on this City site.

The shop will therefore be closed by Dr. Sheppard at the lunch-time meeting on August 13, when he will also take the opportunity of making a statement of the policy of the Peace Pledge Union.

The shop has, however, proved extremely popular, and to meet the great demand it is hoped to open a permanent shop for peace literature later on elsewhere.

One of the best sellers at the Ludgate Hill shop has been PEACE NEWS. We would therefore remind those who have bought their copies there that PEACE NEWS is obtainable on order from all newsagents.

Ask to have it delivered regularly when you are not able to get it from the Peace Pledge Book Shop.

PACIFIST RECORD FOR SUSSEX

Lewes Demonstration
Mr. George Lansbury's Appeal

THE victims of the last war cry out from their graves for peace. If they could come forth from graves, hospitals, mental institutions, and from homes they would ask:

What are you doing to redeem the promises you made to us when you sent us forth to destroy and be destroyed?

Mr. George Lansbury thus appealed to a large audience at an open-air rally at Lewes on Saturday to make a united effort to bring the governments of the world back to policies of peace and good will. They should demand in particular, he said, that

"the churches and Government of Britain should take the lead in proposing a standstill agreement in armaments."

"We are the most powerful, and therefore we could make such an appeal effective". Drawing a picture of "what the world would be like if our great nation would go to the council chamber of the nations and renounce imperialism and conquest and lead this movement in disarmament," Mr. Lansbury added:

"We must make the supreme co-operative effort to establish peace on the basis of sharing the world's resources for the good of all".

The meeting, which was described by the chairman, Lord Arnold, as "a demonstration for peace against war in any circumstances and at any time, without any reservation, qualification, or equivocation," was a record so far as pacifist propaganda in Sussex is concerned. Not only was there an attendance of some three thousand people, but

450 people actually signed the peace pledge before the meeting ended, and a great many more took cards away with them and have since signed and sent them in.

Held under the auspices of the Lewes Fellowship of Reconciliation, practically every denomination was represented and many organizations outside the church. Besides Mr. Lansbury and Lord Arnold, there were speeches by the Rev. Henry Carter, Canon Stuart Morris, the Rev. A. D. Belden, and Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard.

Peace literature sold well and inquiries were made all the afternoon as to whether this effort would be followed up. The answer was to be found in the two evening meetings which followed.

The first of these was for those who had signed the pledge cards, and was packed out. Captain Philip Mumford was the chief speaker, with Mr. A. W. Briggs in the chair. The meeting afterwards in the Corn Exchange was well attended, and about a dozen representatives of the various denominations spoke.

NEW PEACE COUNCIL

When the South Manchester Peace Council was formed at a representative meeting in the Upper Brook Street Cooperative Hall on Saturday the following four points were put by the Rev. Stanley Mossop, with general approval, as bases of agreement:—

1. The Government's policy is leading to war.
2. There should be mass meetings and peace parades.
3. "The liberty of democratic government" must be safeguarded from fascism.
4. "A new world peace conference is urgently needed" on the lines suggested by Mr. Lansbury.

PEACE DAY IN FRANCE

The great National Peace Day which will be observed tomorrow in France has been organized by the national committee of the Rassemblement Universel pour la Paix on the special authorization of the French Government.

In Paris the occasion will be marked by a big demonstration in the Parc de Saint-Cloud under the patronage of the President of the Republic and at which the President of the Council will speak. Other countries which have followed this example and organized similar National Peace Days include Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia.

ON OTHER PAGES

The King and the Guards	2
Pacifists Thrown from Jail	3
How to "Sell" Peace	4
Britain's Foreign Policy	5
The Supplementary Estimates	6
Let's Just Refuse War!	7
Readers' Defend the Church	8

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OPPORTUNITIES OF SERVICE

As Noble in Peace as in War

KING TO THE GUARDS

"ONLY a few of us on parade this morning have known the awful weight of war, with all its horrors and yet its comradeships, during the world struggle of twenty years ago," said King Edward, when he presented new colours to six battalions of the Brigade of Guards in Hyde Park. He added:

With all my heart I hope, and indeed I pray, that never again will our age and generation be called upon to face such stern and terrible days.

Humanity cries out for peace and the assurance of peace, and you will find in peace opportunities of duty and service as noble as any that by-gone battlefields can show.

Peace Pledge Teams

EX-LEGION OFFICIAL AS PACIFIST CHAIRMAN

A former chairman (for three years) of the Stoke Newington branch of the British Legion has become first chairman of the newly-formed Peace Pledge team at Stoke Newington.

He is Mr. W. H. Webb, and his experiences on active service taught him what war really means. The secretary is Mr. T. W. Corrigan, of 143 Dynevor Road, Stoke Newington, and Mr. F. W. Elliott becomes the hon. treasurer.

One of the first engagements of Richard B. Gregg, author of "The Power of Non-Violence", upon his arrival from America was to address the first meeting of the team.

Everyone interested is invited to meet the Hounslow, Isleworth, Brentford, and Twickenham members of the Peace Pledge Union when they meet next in the Friends' Meeting House, Burch Corner, Isleworth, at eight o'clock on August 28.

Many will find at least the first subject on the agenda one on which they can all agree, whether they are able yet to take the peace pledge position or not. For it is a consideration of PEACE NEWS as the newspaper most likely to meet the needs of those working for peace in this district—as others are finding it meets their needs.

ACTIVE PACIFISM

The necessity for the declared pacifist to become so actively a pacifist that it would be possible to call the individual and the nation away from inherited traditions was emphasized by Canon S. D. Morris at a meeting representative of the Peace Pledge signatories in Bethnal Green and Stepney postal areas which was held at Barnet Grove, Bethnal Green on July 22.

Until we had succeeded in something of this nature, he added, we probably had no moral right to say "No" to the policy of war. To be able to claim such a moral right we should realize our obligation to know what it was to which we said "Yes".

An appeal was made for local organization in preparation first for the big campaign it is intended to launch throughout the country in October.

Four new units of the Peace Pledge Union are likely to be established in the villages around Burton-on-Trent as a result of the formation of a team in that town. The education of others to the same position is the chief object of the new team, and in this way it is hoped to build up an organization of men and women in the district prepared for active pacifism. Sixty-four signatories were invited to the inaugural meeting.

NO BATTLE FOR HASTINGS! DOCTORS & AIR WAR



BANNERS, POSTERS, and "WAR: WE SAY NO" SHIELDS were carried in the procession which, as reported in last week's PEACE NEWS, was a feature of a successful peace week-end.

FOLLOWING UP A RESOLUTION

Practical Form of Protest

Not content with merely passing a resolution against air warfare (as reported in last week's PEACE NEWS), members of the British Medical Association followed up this action with a practical demonstration of their opposition to preparation for such a war.

Despite the fact that it was specially arranged for their benefit, a number of them deliberately boycotted a mock air raid intended to show methods of dealing with casualties. The Welsh representative, Dr. A. Jones, who moved the resolution referred to described the mock raid as "farcical", and added:

"The more this sort of thing accustoms people to the idea of the inevitability of poison gas, the more difficult will it be for doctors and scientists working for its abolition."

Staged at Port Meadow, Oxford, the sham attack gave no idea of the real thing. A "high explosive bomb" produced a solitary "casualty", for which a wireless message was sent out to summon an ambulance aeroplane! When the bomber returned and dropped a "gas bomb" there were but three "victims", who had the attention of at least as many bemused nurses, complete with gum boots and yellow oilskins.

Dr. H. D. Woodroffe, who directed the operations, is the gentleman who gave the public to understand that a "perfect" mask had been devised for them all. It seems he didn't mean to give that impression. He said:

"I was referring to a new type of mask, the existence of which is known to very few. It is a general service gas mask for issue not to the public but to soldiers on active service."

Oh!, as they say expressively in the House of Commons. So the war method doesn't mean, after all, a romantic laying down of the soldier's life and the saving of dear ones at home, but rather the opposite!

If this air raid "precautions" business strips some of the glamour from war it will not be an absolutely unmitigated evil.

CALL FOR A FRESH POLICY

Somerset Demonstration

A call to the Government "to begin afresh a new foreign policy and the construction of a more equitable economic life of the world" was made by the representatives of 28 organizations who attended a big meeting at Midsomer Norton on July 22.

Before the resolution—which also demanded "that the British Government shall give no further assistance to war-making governments" financially; pledged the meeting to resist the Government's armament programme to the utmost; and called upon "all organizations and individuals interested in peace to unite in activity against the common danger" of war—Canon Narborough, of Bristol Peace Council, gave an address in which he demanded real justice in international affairs.

Mr. G. James Joyce, of the National Peace Council, said that a constructive peace policy by our Government would win the peoples even of Italy and Germany in spite of their dictators. The concrete suggestion was made by Mr. Laurence Housman that a voluntary "peace army" should be raised for work in any of the world's stricken areas, such an army bringing safety to the nation which maintained it.

QUAKERS AND WAR

Traditional Testimony in Modern Terms

REMOVAL OF CAUSES

OUR testimony as to the wrongness of war stands as firmly as it ever did.

These words occur in a minute passed by the London and Middlesex Quarterly Meeting of the Society of Friends recently and now being discussed more fully by the constituent meetings in the area. In some cases the minute is being brought specially to the notice of Friends, and eventually it will reach every Quaker household in the London area.

The minute followed a searching discussion as to how they could contribute to a re-thinking of the traditional Quaker testimony so that it might be expressed in terms that would be appropriate "in the altered circumstances of today."

"In order to remove war we must seek its causes," the minute goes on.

"Imperialism in international life;

"economic maladjustments in national life; and

"the desire to acquire and retain possessions, which operates in personal, national, and international spheres, are all causes of unrest and of war."

"We must be ready to give up possessions if need be; we must be understanding of the needs of others, and the points of view of others. So that gradually we may come into a deeper corporate understanding of the will of God for men; and, with that deeper understanding, be ready to lead the way to action based upon these beliefs."

"A sense of the need of repentance has been with us as we realize how far our own failure to live the Christ-like life has contributed to the wrongs of the world. We pray that Friends may be guided into deeper ways of thought and of dedication so that God may speak in and through us."

PACIFISM IN VILLAGES

Banbury Pacifist Society is holding meetings in the open air every Sunday evening in the Oxfordshire villages, the campaign having begun with Hook Norton. Any speakers or other helpers will be gratefully welcomed if they write to S. Todd, Bodicote, Banbury.

METHODIST CONFERENCE AND PEACE

Commission to Seek United Judgment

What the Methodist Conference "has now almost come to regard as the inevitable resolution on the subject of peace" was put to this year's gathering, which closed at Newcastle-on-Tyne on July 24, by the Rev. T. W. Bevan, who called upon his fellow-Methodists

to declare that they would "take no part or lot in war, or in preparation for war", because "if war was contrary to the mind of Christ then no war, not even a League of Nations war, could be justified."

The Rev. J. Davison Brown, one of those who spoke against the motion, could "visualize a situation in which war is not only inevitable, but just and right."

When it was becoming obvious that the only result of the discussion was to divide the conference into two

FILL IN THE FORM
ON PAGE 8

camp, the Rev. Henry Carter intervened to suggest that a small commission composed of ministers and laymen be appointed "to examine in fellowship those aspects of the subject concerning which united judgment has not yet been recorded by the conference, and to report to the conference of 1937."

This proposal was eventually agreed to.

"SCHISM WITHIN BODY OF CHRIST"

Rev. A. D. Belden on War

A stirring appeal for unity among all Christian churches on the question of war, was made by the Rev. A. D. Belden, addressing a congregation at Whitefields Tabernacle, London, on Sunday night. He claimed there was room for variety and freedom of conscience so far as forms of worship and theology are concerned; but, he insisted,

Mass murder among Christians must be recognized as a "schism within the body of Christ".

Mr. Belden concluded by asking his listeners to consider what Christ's teachings meant, and to make up their minds as to their own position concerning this grave issue.

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WAR RESISTERS EVICTED FROM JAIL!

PROTESTED AGAINST
CONSCRIPTION

REMARKABLE EFFECT

Opposition to Military
Training Grows

THE largest Council meeting the War Resisters' International has ever held gathered at High Leigh, Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, last weekend, when it was announced that the latest affiliation to the International was the Peace Pledge Union.

In addition to the private Council sessions, there was a special gathering on Sunday evening for a few English war-resisters to meet the members of the Council who had come from abroad. Dr. Wilhelm Solzbacher, of Luxemburg, who had concluded a tour of Spain just before the revolution began, described the situation there and the outlook for pacifism.

He pointed out that the constitution of Spain makes war illegal except in the case of actual invasion of the country. And although the series of civil wars had not helped pacifism, there was still some hope that pacifists would be able to spread their message among a people that was normally peace-minded. Especially was this the case among the Anarchists, who had always been anti-militarist, though that did not necessarily mean anti-violence.

EVICTED FROM PRISON

A particularly interesting member of the Council present was Gérard Leretour, who had not long been out of prison where he had been serving a term for refusal of military service.

Describing earlier efforts of war-resisters to secure the release of a comrade who, having been imprisoned, went on hunger strike, he said that, considering the time had come to turn from propaganda to action, six of them went to prison for refusing military training, and two for damaging a statue. Their protest was so effective that the authorities decided to discharge them from prison.

But the war resisters refused to leave their cells until they were assured that their comrades would also be released.

So they actually had to be evicted from prison! Soldiers opened the doors, thrust the prisoners out, and slammed the doors to again so that they could not return!

But the opposition to conscription has gone on, and

in the last two months 42 local committees have been set up for the defence of conscientious objectors.

These will put pressure on the War Minister, who has already released many imprisoned in France, to release the remaining objectors who have been deported to penal colonies in Guiana, Devil's Island, and elsewhere as "deserters". Moreover, a parliamentary committee has been formed with the same object.

DANISH RESISTERS

Speaking of the movement against conscription in Denmark, Hagbard Jonassen, of the Danish No More War Movement, said that although alternative service—which must not have a military object—was provided for objectors to military service, less than a third of the objectors were called upon to do civil service.

But the numbers of objectors were growing, and if they continued to increase as they had been doing conscription could not be maintained much longer. The speaker thought that the Home Secretary, whom he knew personally, was beginning to understand their position.

THANKS TO INTERNATIONAL PROTESTS

Sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment for refusal to fight or to train for fighting, but released after three years as a result of the appeals of the War Resisters' International and of individuals in his own country and elsewhere, Hristo Ivancev, a Bulgarian, wrote:



to be able to continue to work for them with even greater enthusiasm.

Even though some of those appeals have come from afar, they have had their good effect, with the result that today I am again a free man.

Prison could not weaken my ideals—on the contrary, it has but fortified them, for today I am so happy

Sentenced by the French law for having committed the crime of possessing a conscience—an "unreasonable" conscience in that it enjoins me to consecrate all my strength to the bringing in of peace to the world—I have just been liberated after having completed three years of this punishment (out of five).

Thus wrote Gérard Leretour, of France, who added: "This premature liberation is due to the protests of international pacifist opinion, the most pure expression of which is personified in the War Resisters' International."



THE "GOOD UNCLE"

WHY U.S. IS PAYING FOR
PHILIPPINE ARMY

—and how!

MAJOR General Douglas MacArthur's grandiose and dangerous plans for the militarization of the Philippine Islands are causing much worry here.

Where is the money coming from? All the Philippines are asking this question as the Island government began to train their first contingent of troops under the new universal conscription law.

General MacArthur recently said that the Philippines will have a million soldiers when the Islands get their independence ten years from now.

This will be a larger army in proportion to the population than in any other nation in the world (1,000,000 soldiers in a population of 14,000,000). How will the poverty-stricken Filipino carry this burden?

The answer, it is whispered in Manila, is that affluent Uncle Sam will shoulder the load. Uncle Sam is collecting an excise tax on coconut oil imports from the Philippines which amounts to \$23,000,000. This is to be remanded to the Islands when certain suits now in the courts are settled.

Then there is another \$26,000,000 which is due from Uncle Sam. The

FILL IN THE FORM
ON PAGE 8

Philippines keep their gold reserve in the U.S. Treasury. When the United States "went off gold," the Philippine currency reserve jumped in value in terms of the New U.S. dollars, and the Quezon Government have applied to have this sum transferred to their account.

General MacArthur's preparedness programme will cost the Philippines the neat sum of \$80,000,000 in ten years.

But why worry? If plans work out, Uncle Sam will pay more than half the bill. And what will he get for his money?

The Philippines constitution recognizes the right of the United States to use this new conscript army as though it were part of its own armed forces. In this round-about way, then, a million soldiers are being added to the U.S. Army.

WAR BONUS GIVEN TO PEACE

Fulfilling the Alleged Purpose of 1914-18

I am through with war as a method fundamentally opposed to the way of Jesus and to the way of creative national progress and human well-being. In peace and cooperation alone do I see any hope for the tomorrows in our country and in the world of men.

So said Edwin F. Price, one of the American ex-Service men who recently received bonuses from the State for their part in the Great War, when handing over fifty dollars of his bonus to the Emergency Peace Campaign as "a challenge of war bonus bonds invested in peace, thus assuring the realization of the supposed purpose of the war, namely, to end war."

He found himself "in strangely familiar company with Napoleon" who, speaking as one who ought to

know as well as anyone, said:

I doubt if war ever really settled anything. It unsettles everything. The more I study the world, the more am I convinced of the inability of brute force to create anything durable.

Mr. Price, who is a minister of the First Methodist Church in Lawrence, Kansas, desires his gift to defray the expenses of a young Kansan who had applied for enrolment in the Emergency Peace Volunteers, a group of 200 young people who are carrying on a vigorous programme of peace education in rural communities this summer.

The volunteers are expected to pay half the expense of their maintenance in the field, or to enlist the financial support of some individual, or group in their localities.

14 Practical Recommendations

How South American Women Would Work
for Peace

CHRISTIAN societies which recognize the brotherhood of all men and the value of human personality cannot have recourse to war in any circumstances in order to solve conflicts.

This was the first conclusion to which representatives of the South American area of the World's Y.W.C.A. came when they set out to formulate a policy on the question of peace. They recognized at the same time "the necessity for working for greater social justice, and made the following recommendations:—

1. "The formation of peace circles in all the American countries."
2. "The support of coordinated actions among peace societies in this Continent."
3. "The revision of text books used in educational institutions."
4. "An exchange of information which will contribute to a better knowledge and understanding of the diverse American countries."
5. "The printing of books which collect the traditions, typical talks, legends, folk-lore, etc. of each one of the American countries."
6. "To encourage the formation of peace associations among school children similar to the Pan American School Children's Clubs of Rio de Janeiro."

7. "To advocate that in films which refer to regional matters there be avoided the presentation in unfavourable light of popular Latin-American types. Also to advocate a greater diffusion and use of pacifist films."

8. "To try to secure the cooperation of the press in peace campaigns."

9. "To suggest the establishment of parks along the frontiers of the various American countries, places which will be considered international."

10. "To support every initiative, individual, national, or international, tending toward a better understanding among individuals, peoples, and races."

11. "To work for the inclusion in international treaties of the American declaration of August 3, 1932, concerning the non-recognition of the annexation of territory gained by armed conquest and the solution by arbitration of conflicts between nations."

12. "To support the abolition of the private manufacture of armaments."

13. "That the American branches of the Y.W.C.A. try to eliminate the causes of conflicts between classes, races, and religious sects, and secure that each member carry these sentiments into the centre of her own home."

14. "To advocate the creation of a Peace Minister in each country of this continent."

PEACE NEWS

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The Weekly Newspaper of the Peace Pledge Union
Taking the Constructive Pacifist Position, but
providing news, information and an open forum
Serving all who are working for Peace

August, 1, 1936.

UNITY AND CONVICTION

THE suggestion is made in the current issue of "No More War" that there should be "a national congress of pacifists". The argument is that since virtually everyone has "a preference for peace over war", and since events show that that fact does not prevent our living under the threat of war, there can be no useful issue from a congress organized so as to include all who hold that preference. It is not a sufficient basis of agreement for action.

In the very first issue of PEACE NEWS we described one of the major purposes of this newspaper as being to give to all who are sincerely working for peace a "sense of unity of effort". This is not the place, therefore, to indulge in merely destructive criticism of any such effort, especially of one with so long and honourable a history as has the National Peace Congress.

But unity of effort is not to be confused with unity of view. This newspaper has never believed that it was even possible, let alone desirable, to unite everyone on any view that could of itself issue in effective action. It recognizes and respects the sincerity of efforts based on views which it nevertheless believes to be mistaken. And it hopes for—and in fact receives—support from those who not only respect, but find extremely useful its own effort for peace without necessarily agreeing with its view.

When it comes to some specific action for peace, however, we believe that the most effective combination of forces lies somewhere between what has been called "sectarianism—the attitude that unless you agree with every word we will have nothing to do with you" and "the attempt to get a unity so broad as to possess no principles at all". For the propagation of a long-term policy it is more important to have a very few who are really united on the whole thing than to have a large number who are only precariously held together by some vague general sentiment. On the other hand, a mere show of strength necessitates great numbers and the thinnest pretext for bringing them together. But for a real drive, some campaign with a purpose, it is essential to combine, as far as possible, both numbers and unity of conviction. And, rather than leave a loophole for the argument that for the sake of increasing our numbers we should "sink" this or that difference of opinion, we would emphasize that if one condition is more important than the other it is the latter—unity on some real conviction, preferably on some specific, but as simple as possible, kind of action.

That is why we commend this tentative suggestion to our readers (whose views on the subject we shall be glad to receive), and why we also recommend them "seriously to think over" the argument of another writer in the same issue of "No More War" who, as reported elsewhere in this newspaper, makes a plea for action on the simple basis of refusal to have any part in war.

Please mention
PEACE NEWS
when answering advertisements.

Some Practical Hints on "SELLING" PEACE

THESE hints are based on experience with a peace shop opened in Holloway Road by Islington Central Hall Branch of the Methodist Peace Fellowship.

Although large organizations may be able to keep such shops open permanently, the average group will be wise to do so for one week only, or perhaps two.

The idea is to make a splash, and to drive home one's message while interest is keen.

The shop should be in a busy thoroughfare. The quarry is not people who are prepared to make a special journey to visit the peace shop—they are the converted—but "those that pass by". An out-of-the-way peace shop is of little value.

★
THE internal layout should allow visitors to walk about freely. Small reading matter on wall-sheets should be kept at or below eye-level, with pictures or big lettering above.

The picture layout need not always be treated as final and unalterable. Experience, fresh material, or just the desire to avoid petrification may suggest slight changes.

Do not clutter up the window, however.

For the Holloway window two pieces of ply-wood about 6ft. by 4ft. were joined and sloped gently backwards, forming the base for an effective display of five carefully selected posters. In the spaces left by these was the legend:

YOU WANT PEACE — WE HAVE IT — COME INSIDE AND SEE, a telling, if rather bold, assertion.

★
STAFFED, then, by enthusiastic branch members, the shop opened and the public came in.

Some signed the peace pledge straight away;

others signed after discussion; and

others went away unconvinced after lengthy argument.

The literature sold well, and 123 peace pledge signatures were collected during the week. Some who did not sign were nevertheless thinking hard.

Mr. Braley, who is Secretary of the Islington Central Hall branch of the Methodist Peace Fellowship, writes with first-hand experience of "window-dressing" for peace.

NOW as to the cost, and certain other practical details.

The rent of a shop for one week may vary from £2 to £10.

Literature may be obtained, on "sale or return", from the Friends' Book Centre, Euston Road, N.W.1, the National Peace Council, 39 Victoria St., S.W.1, and other sources; while PEACE NEWS and various journals (such as "Reconciliation") may be had from their publishers. Many pamphlets are free, but small books on peace, and cheap editions of well-known peace books, sell quite well.

At least one day should be allowed beforehand for cleaning the shop and arranging one's own material. The painting of the fascia-card and any other lettering should be well done.

Most of the inside material other than literature, consisting of illustrated wall sheets emphasizing various

LESSON ON UNITY!

THE cliffs of Dover were formed by the tiny bodies of countless animalcules. Singly, they were impotent; united, they helped to make England. So we cannot do much alone to make the world we dream of, but together, great things are possible.—A. Ruth Fry in "Pacifist's A.B.C."

aspects of peace, war, and constructive change, was lent to Holloway by some Coventry friends. Some posters were obtained elsewhere: The Brynmawr Community Study Council kindly lent some photographs of reconstruction work under their auspices, and sundry other things were collected.

Individual ideas and schemes can be carried out if the services of a competent art student or draughtsman are available.

IT SEEMS TO ME

On Constitution Hill

IT is a pity that the sensational aspect of the gesture against the King recently should have overshadowed several other points about the occasion.

First, the King's remarkable speech on presenting the Colours—the first peace speech, to my knowledge, made by a monarch on a military occasion.

Second, the woman in the crowd who gave the alarm—was German.

The third point is more subtle. McMahon was club-footed. The man who threatened King George V at St. Pancras Station in 1923 was club-footed. Queen Victoria was attacked by a hunchback.

Psychology is gradually explaining to us how easily the sense of inferiority and shame that often goes with such disabilities may turn to violence—violence in these cases against the head of a society that had shown so little sympathy. With this terrible gesture, the cripple feels himself at last the equal of his whole fellows.

When are we going to learn that this applies to nations too? That the violent nation is the club-footed nation, resentful of her inferiority, her disabilities, humiliations and shames? When that dawns on us, we shall realize that not guns but only generous sympathy can remove the threat.

Wanted, a Word

IT takes some time for a new idea to penetrate into language. A difficulty in speaking on pacifism is that there are so few words that express the idea, and most of those—like 'non-violence' and 'non-resistance'—merely explain what it is not. This is a pity, because it gives a negative twist to something that is essentially positive.

Roget's 'Thesaurus' doesn't help either. It gives 102 words for 'Warfare', 43 for 'Pacification'; 138 for 'Contention' but only 15 for 'Peace'. And as against the 139 colourful words for 'Arms'—from 'basilisk' to 'muskatoon'—there is simply nothing at all. How can one express the contrary of 'Arms', the invincible absence of weapons? Suggestions please.

Lastly, Roget has collected 120 'Combatants', while his 'Non-Combatants' can't even raise double figures. Unkindest cut of all: one lonely adjective—'Non-effective'!

July 1914

THE other day I picked up a book that pacifist groups might well study. It was Emil Ludwig's "July 1914", published seven years ago when its lesson was not yet so urgent. It is not a story of irrevocable forces, but

By ALAN BRALEY

They may touch war and peace in innumerable aspects—social, political, economic, religious—and from many angles.

IT is best to insure the premises for the week against fire, lightning, riots, and so on. Plate glass risks are not included in an ordinary policy, and must be specially covered.

A further protection is the taking out of a third party (personal accident) insurance. A claim under this head might conceivably exceed by many times anything possible under the others, and it would be made against the lessees, not the shopowner.

£2,500 for any one accident, liability unlimited for the week, was the amount of third party insurance taken out for Holloway after due consultation. The total cost of insurance should be less than 15/-.

★
THUS, a peace shop could, on an average, be run for one week on less than £10, plus a fair amount of time and effort spent in preparation and clearing up.

Some monetary return will come from the sale of literature. A staff rota should if possible be made out before the opening, two people at least being always on duty; others besides those actually on duty should, and will, be on hand to act as deputy discussers.

Finally, the local press can give invaluable help if rightly approached.

A well-run peace shop is a local event that will not usually be ignored, especially if two papers serve the same district.

The editor (or editors) should be telephoned about a week in advance, informed of the nature, address, and dates of the shop, and politely told that if he cares to send a member of his staff, somebody will be at the shop to give all needed information. A fully competent spokesman should be detailed for appointments with pressmen.

At Holloway two papers, both appearing before the shop finished, gave excellent reports (one of them a front page splash), which were pasted in the window.

May all success attend those who embark upon this worth-while and adventurous course!

by Ampersand

of little irritations, of prides and pettiness, of men bound not to admit their mistakes or to exhibit generosity.

Sir George Buchanan (pompous): "I'm afraid public opinion is still far from realizing what our national interests so imperiously require . . ."

The Kaiser: "I am not in the mood for joking," (then half-frightened) "it will come out all right in the end."

"Awkward incident . . ."

"Destiny . . ."

"Honour . . ."

And so to August 4.

Most moving is the account of the spontaneous peace demonstrations, the messages of friendship from English workers to German, to French. But peaceful action was something new, strange, guessed but not quite grasped. It faltered, failed. Yet it was the most real thing about that month. It must not fail again through lack of technique and faith.

The book is dedicated: "To our sons—in warning."

Out of the Mouths . . .

SIR Thomas Inskip (Minister for the Coordination of Defence: "Who is the enemy?" Never mind who the enemy is."

RALEY

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Parliament

FOREIGN POLICY
STATEMENTReady to Discuss Access to
Raw Materials

FOLLOWING are the main points in an important statement of policy made in the House of Commons on July 27 by Mr. Eden.

1. **Rhineland.** Since the reoccupation, "it had been the consistent effort of the Government to seek to set on foot negotiations to restore the situation". In that spirit they had held the London conference in March and had addressed certain questions to the German Government.

2. **Locarno.** In the short three-Power conference in London "an important preliminary step had been completed, but it was only a preliminary step." They hoped to receive favourable replies from the German and Italian Governments as to a wider conference.

3. **Montreux Conference.** Most important of the extremely satisfactory results was the demonstration that peaceful revision of treaties by negotiation was superior to unilateral repudiation.

4. **Sanctions.** Following the Italian Government's declaration last month to Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey that there would be no retaliation to the sanctions recently imposed, and that friendly relations would be maintained between the four countries, the British Government had concluded that "our unilateral assurances to Mediterranean Powers need no longer exist".

5. **League reform.** "Whatever the final view of his Majesty's Government may be," they are not in favour either of the policy of deleting all coercive provisions from the Covenant or of the other extreme of making military assistance universal and automatic. "It would premature" to make a more detailed statement, a view he repeated when Mr. Lloyd George intervened to suggest that on the contrary it was most important to make the Government's position clear.

Later Mr. Eden said the Government "were willing to take the lead again in this matter". They did not intend to propose "any drastic amendment of the main structure of the Covenant", but "wished to see maintained"

(a) "Machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes;
(b) "Machinery for the adjustment of grievances;
(c) Deterrents from war;
(d) "An international agreement for the reduction of limitation of armaments".

6. **Mandated territories.** The Government "are fully prepared to discuss the subject at some international conference under the auspices of the League of Nations."

"At such a conference they would be entirely ready to discuss such problems of wider guarantees for access to colonial raw materials and obstacles in the path of such access."

"Approach to this matter might well be made in our view at the forthcoming meeting of the Assembly in September."

As to "whether an actual transfer of territory held by us under mandate is contemplated by the Government," the question "would inevitably raise grave difficulties, moral, political, and legal, to which his Majesty's Government must frankly say that they have been unable to find any solution."

7. **Rearmament.** It was "clearly the duty of the Government to seize any opportunity that might offer to further agreement on the limitation of armaments". By ruining (putting "pressure" on) the economy of the

(continued at foot of col. 2)

Films

THEATRE ON WHEELS

Three motion picture theatres on wheels, showing anti-war talking films, are engaged on a summer tour of the United States, during which they are visiting at least forty counties in thirty states under the auspices of the Emergency Peace Campaign.

The counties selected are those in which groups of college students enlisted by the Youth Section of the Campaign as Emergency Peace Volunteers are being stationed this summer to work for peace. The motion picture units are designed to aid in this programme.

The theatres on wheels are trucks carrying a motion picture projector and a rolling screen attached to the top which enables the films to be shown outdoors. They were formally dedicated at a picturesque ceremony in the Reyburn Plaza, Philadelphia, where the Campaign has its national headquarters. In the presence of the Mayor the flags of fifty nations were presented by girls in native costume to decorate the cars.

The pictures chosen for exhibition are *Drums of Doom*, a pre-Hitler German film drama, with English dialogue, produced by G. W. Pabst, the distinguished director of *Kameradschaft* and *Don Quixote*, and *Dealers in Death*, a pictorial document of the munitions racket which has been endorsed by the United States Senate Munitions Investigation Committee.

There are several short subjects, including *Why?*, an animated cartoon produced by Good Will Pictures, and *Toward Unity*, with Gilbert Seldes as commentator.

Two of the travelling motion picture units are accompanied by a team of two college students: The third is under the direction of Dr. Francis Onderdonk, who is in charge of the motion picture work of the Campaign.

Dr. Onderdonk has had a varied career as an architect, lecturer, and pacifist, and has been interested in motion pictures as an instrument for peace education since 1916.

GERMANY: FRIEND
OR FOE?

Mr. Lloyd George's View

Mr. Lloyd George, in an article in the "Sunday Express", views with relief the consummation of the Austro-German pact.

"If they (the British Government) treat the rearmament of Germany and the fortification of the Rhineland as accomplished facts," he writes, "and insist on bringing Germany into conference on genuinely equal terms to discuss the pacification of Europe, then a new vista of peace and understanding will open out to the delighted gaze of mankind."

"The government are divided in their sympathies between

"those who would like to bring Germany into friendly understanding with the western Powers, and

"those who still wish to stand with France in treating Germany as a potential enemy."

"The real peril lies in a weak compromise which partakes of both these policies and will seek to conciliate Germany with vague and empty phrases."

"I am satisfied that Hitler is quite sincere when he declares that he has no hostile intentions in the west," is Mr. Lloyd George's verdict.

(continued from col. 1)

nations, rearmament (which he defended, saying that our arms would "never be used for a purpose inconsistent with the Covenant") might actually bring such an opportunity nearer!

Palestine

"DEFINITE PLAN" FOR
THE COUNTRY

Proposals Involving Germany

In an article in a recent issue of "The Friend", James E. Sutton, who has had 13 years' experience of conditions in Palestine, says that Britain's contribution toward the reconciliation between Jews and Arabs, will not be her bayonets nor her fear-provoking aeroplanes.

After explaining that the present trouble is not due to racial or religious prejudice, Mr. Sutton points out that the fighting is not being carried on by Nomads but by settled peoples who fear displacement. He thinks a definite plan can be worked out for the country, and suggests the following salient points:—

1. The development of Arab friendship by drastic and preferably voluntary limitation of immigration. Pressure from Germany must not be allowed to ruin the experiment, but an opportunity to consolidate their position must be given the Jewish pioneers who have arrived in Palestine.

2. Could not some mandates or colonies be offered to Germany before they are snatched, Britain asking, in return, for moderation of the Nazi policy toward the Jews? If Hitler would show tolerance and graft employment to Jews over 25 years of age, the Arabs would probably welcome the few thousand German Jews who leave school each year.

3. Every effort should be made to correct the error in separating Arabs and Jews in different school systems. The teaching of both languages to all students should be encouraged.

Mr. Sutton concluded with the following significant words:—

"Much as I deplore the violence of the Arabs, I recognize that they tried other means of expression and were not listened to. Now we should not be too much surprised when they use the methods of sabotage which Colonel Lawrence taught them so well."

Locarno

VIEWS OF THREE
POWERS

Official Communiqué

According to a communiqué issued on July 23, the representatives of France, Belgium and the United Kingdom have come to the following conclusions as a result of the three-Power talks which have taken place:—

1. The main purpose to which efforts must be directed is to consolidate peace by means of a general settlement.

2. This can only be achieved by the free cooperation of all Powers concerned, and nothing would be more fatal to the hopes of such a settlement than the division, apparent or real, of Europe into opposing blocs.

3. The three Governments accordingly consider that steps should be taken to arrange a meeting of the five Locarno Powers as soon as convenient. The first business to be undertaken should be to negotiate a new agreement to take the place of the Rhine Pact of Locarno, and to resolve, through the collaboration of all concerned, the situation created by the German initiative of March 7.

4. The three Governments accordingly propose to communicate with the German and Italian Governments with a view to their participation in the proposed meeting.

5. If progress can be made at this meeting, other matters affecting European peace will necessarily come under discussion.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

IN BRIEF

AUSTRIA

Negotiations for a trade agreement with Germany were opened in Berlin on July 27 as a direct result of the new Austro-German treaty. Another result has been an increase in Nazi propaganda in Austria, particularly in the region of Carinthia.

DANZIG

The Polish government being the body responsible for directing the foreign policy of the Free City, it was announced by the Polish Foreign Office on July 25 that it had received a "proper explanation" from the German Government of the incident in which the officers of a German cruiser visiting Danzig omitted to call on the League High Commissioner.

According to a Polish newspaper report of July 27, the S.S. and S.A. men in Danzig, numbering 12,000, are to be organized in "purely military units" with the German Reichswehr in command.

EGYPT

It was reported on July 25 that the military clauses of the new Anglo-Egyptian treaty which is being negotiated had been initiated by both sides. These provide for (a) full facilities for the defence by Britain of "vital British interests"; (b) no British responsibility for preserving order in Egypt itself; (c) no military occupation of Egyptian territory by Britain; (d) withdrawal of British forces to Gineifa, in the Suez Canal zone.

GREAT BRITAIN

Arranged by the London Chamber of Commerce, a meeting was held in London on July 24 at which a Home Office expert explained to 1,200 business men various methods recommended for safeguarding business premises and staffs in the event of an air raid. The main dangers, he said, would be from incendiary, high explosive, and gas bombs, and the average warning they would have of a raid would not exceed ten minutes.

The Parliamentary Labour Party announced, on July 24, that it would vote against the "defence" Estimates when they were put to the vote on July 28, on the ground that they provided for an armament programme for a Government that could not be trusted "to pursue an honest League policy".

It was reported on July 25 that a £502,600 depot for naval mines would be constructed at the Welsh port of Milford Haven by the Admiralty.

LOCARNO

Referring to the meeting of Great Britain, France, and Belgium in London on July 23, when Germany and Italy were invited "to join in a meeting for a fresh effort to promote a new European settlement" (the official statement is summarized elsewhere in this paper), Sir John Simon said, at a National Government demonstration in Kent on July 25: "The next step rests with Germany and Italy. It is our sincere hope that they will take it."

PALESTINE

Intense fighting, in which 12 Arabs were killed, took place on July 26, on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road. On account of the unrest, there will be no pilgrimage to the Wailing Wall this year—the first time in history since the destruction of the second Temple.

SPAIN

The fascist attempt, by armed rebellion to install General Sanjurjo as dictator of Spain, has resulted, it is stated, in 25,000 deaths in less than a week.

The Government forces were reported on July 28 to be apparently holding strong positions in most of the areas of fighting. Fierce fighting was continuing in the region of Gibraltar, and the rebel fascists were sending reinforcements from Morocco.

Broadcasting

MUSIC LINKS WHOLE WORLD

In the small Bavarian town of Bayreuth where lie the mortal remains of Wagner, Liszt, and Richter, the annual Wagner Festival opened on Sunday, July 19, with the performance of "Lohengrin".

Here, in the memorial theatre erected by Ludwig II of Bavaria in 1876, were assembled the Führer and the leaders of the German Government, together with a small audience. But the real audience extended far beyond the walls of the theatre, beyond the boundaries of Germany or the seas of Europe. For this opening performance was being broadcast in many countries, including Great Britain, France, Poland, Hungary, Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Iceland, the U.S.A., and Brazil.

Linked by a common appreciation of perhaps the greatest of German composers, German and Jew, Christian and pagan, imperialist and communist joined together in one harmonious audience spread far over the face of the earth, all differences temporarily forgotten, all intent on paying homage to this great master of harmony and counterpoint.

One cannot help but wonder why, if music, science, and art have this power to transcend the boundaries of colours, creeds, and nations, the realization of our common humanity and the understanding of our very similar national problems cannot produce this same harmony and tolerance of thought in the concert of nations.

Introducing the

PEACE AND DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE

of the Women's International Organizations

"To spread knowledge and understanding of the great issues underlying the organization of peace;

"To enlist the support of women in all parts of the world in the service of peace; and

"To give expression in Geneva to the world-wide desire for peace and disarmament"

are the aims of this coordinating committee, the officers of which include Mary A. Dingman (President) Dorothy A. Heneker (Secretary) Clara Guthrie d'Arcis (Treasurer) Laura Puffer Morgan (Technical Adviser)

and whose offices are at 6 Rue Adhemar-Fabri, Place des Alpes, Geneva.

Brought into being to focus the pressure of public opinion on the Disarmament Conference, the committee is the voice of thirteen international and four national organizations of women in 56 countries.

It has been speaking in Geneva for 45 millions of women during the past five years, and was proposed for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Though not awarded the prize, the Nobel Committee has more than once sent a donation of 2,000 kronen. The committee is supported by its constituent organizations and by gifts.

WHY WAR?

A handbook for those who will be engaged in a second World War

by ELLEN WILKINSON and EDWARD CONZE

1/- (1/2 post free etc.)

For articles on International Problems see *Plebs* 3d. monthly 4d. post free from:—

N.C.L.C. Publishing Soc. Ltd., 15, South Hill Park Gardens, London, N.W.3.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

BRIEF REVIEWS OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS

THE FOOL HATH SAID. Beverley Nichols. Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d.

Beverley Nichols' outlook in *Cry Havoc* was largely based on Christian ethics; in the first part of this new book he deals with the Christian conception of the universe, and later with Christ himself, from a historical and scientific standpoint. In the second part he gives his experiences with the Oxford Group and his own reactions to leading questions of the day in the light of those experiences.

ECONOMICS AND GOD. Malcolm Spencer. Student Christian Movement Press. 2s. 6d. and 4s.

Mr. Spencer, who is the Secretary of the Christian Social Council, is also the author of *Building on Sand* in which he pointed out that the flaws in the existing economic system bear an intimate relation to the subject of international peace.

The present treatise shows how the application of Christian ideals could metamorphize the economic structure and sweep away many of the causes of class and international warfare. In the early chapters Mr. Spencer discusses the false standards of value created by the misuse of the monetary system, and appendices describe two schemes for dealing with the unemployment problem. The first of these, the Hugh Settlement is already in operation on a small scale in Hertfordshire, whilst the second involves the formation of a trading trust, employing a system of voucher trading to ensure continual circulation of wealth.

Whilst this book is primarily of interest to the student of economics, the peace-worker will find much of interest and instruction within its covers.

WORLD COMMITTEE AGAINST WAR

An account of the last plenary conference of the secretariat of the World Committee Against War and Fascism is the latest addition to a series of pamphlets published by the committee through the Bureau d'Editions, 4 Rue Saint-Germain-l'Auxerrois, Paris. Entitled *Agir dans la Clarté*, it contains speeches by Sir Norman Angell, Paul Perrin, Dr. Marteau, Rudolf Breitscheid, Heinrich Mann, Willy Munzenberg, Conrad Ulrich, and others.

Another pamphlet of a general character is *Lettre Ouverte a Tous les Amis de la Paix*, which seeks to make clear the burning questions involved in the struggle against war, and to draw therefrom conclusions for a programme of action for the movement.

In *Le Pacifisme et les Intellectuels*, René Maublanc deals with pacifism and "revisionism", the Treaty of Versailles and fascism, the real nature of fascism, and, among other things, the difficult question of whether Hitler can be persuaded by concessions to disarm.

A similar question to this last is the subject of a separate pamphlet by Francis Jourdain. Called *Faut-il Donner des Colonies à Hitler?*, it was written with the experience of fascist Italy's colonial venture in Abyssinia fresh in the public mind.

Sir Norman Angell expresses again his well-known thesis in *La Paix et la Sécurité Collective*, and Romain Rolland writes on the general subject of *Comment Empêcher la Guerre?*

The whole series, in which further pamphlets are in preparation, is issued under the general heading of *Stratégie et Tactique de la Lutte contre la Guerre et le Fascisme*, and the prices of the separate publications range from 75 centimes to two francs.

THE CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE TO AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS. Fellowship of Reconciliation. 3d.

This booklet is produced by a research group of the Cambridge University Christian Peace Society. It commences by discussing the suggestions set out in handbooks issued by the Air Raid Precautions Department of the Home Office, and points out that these are inadequate and, in many instances, virtually impossible.

It is suggested that the effect of these precautions is to instil instability and fear in the minds of the people. This effect, coupled with the suggested organization or "regimentation" of the civil population under military control, are adduced as reasons why a Christian pacifist should take no part in air raid precautions.

The booklet also deals with the Christian pacifist's alternative policy of constructive peace-making.

THE INTERNATIONAL OBSERVER. The International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark. Quarterly.

Described as "a popular quarterly", "The International Observer" has appeared as a contribution to the literature on various aspects of life in the countries of the world and their problems seen more particularly from the Scandinavian point of view. Later issues (the next will appear in September) will deal more with other countries and will also contain other than Scandinavian views of other countries. The current issue has an article on "cooperation and other aspects of Danish life" by the Editor, Peter Mannishe.

HINTS FOR PEACE. St. George's Church, Bloomsbury.

This "throwaway" leaflet appeals to Christians to revert to the real teaching of Jesus, to refuse to countenance modern warfare, and to show the world "the more excellent way", the way of love.

Suggestions for

METHODS OF INTENSIVE ELECTIONEERING

Though our methods of electioneering are not the same as those in other countries, if only because of different arrangements for elections, some hints for British peace workers may be gained from the experiences of those in the United States. Here, for example, is the procedure followed by the Greater St. Louis Peace Action Committee.

The constituency of a Congressman unfavourable to the peace cause is first mapped out in what we should call wards, and those wards where voting should be close in an election are specially marked. On these the electioneering pacifists concentrate.

Any contacts they have are followed up with a view to finding at least one person in each section or street in the ward who is willing to give a definite period of each week to going round to his neighbours and discussing peace questions with them. With assistance from the organizers, these individuals educate their fellow voters by degrees, first to writing to their representatives at Congress and in the Senate, and finally to exercising their vote in favour of a peace policy.

Another plan that is being put into effect is to arrange for candidates for public offices to be questioned publicly on their views in regard to peace questions.

FACTS AND FIGURES

ESTIMATES

The following Supplementary Estimates have just been voted by Parliament:—

	£
Army	6,600,000
Royal Ordnance	
Factories	293,700
Air Services	11,700,000
Navy	1,059,000

Taking the various votes for the Army separately, by far the largest increase on the original Estimate is in the vote for "warlike stores", which has jumped from £6,413,500 to £9,073,500, or, counting in incidental charges under this heading (including a million pounds, omitted from the original Estimate, for machine tools etc.), a net increase of £4,289,000.

Except for a £497,700 increase in wages, the largest single-item increase under the second Supplementary Estimate is also for materials and stores, and only an increase of £1,201,000 in the appropriations in aid prevented the further sum for Royal Ordnance Factories amounting to nearly a million and a half.

For the Air Force again by far the largest single-item increase is for "technical and warlike stores (including experimental and research services)". The net increase under this head of £8,055,000 is largely made up by

£4,920,000 for aeroplanes and spares; £1,364,000 for armament and ammunition;

£646,000 for electrical stores.

Contract work for the Navy accounts for the largest separate amount (£890,100) in this Supplementary Estimate, but there has already been a Supplementary Estimate for the Navy of £10,300,000.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Mr. Tom Johnston, M.P., in an article in the "Daily Herald", gives the following data.

When gold was discovered in Southern Rhodesia by the British South African Company, the chief Lobengula was dispossessed, and the country became a British Dominion governed by a Parliament of white property-owners, the only restriction being that legislation discriminating between Europeans and natives required the approval of the Dominions Secretary.

In April 1936, the Natives Registration Bill was passed and received the approval of the Dominions Secretary, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Section 14 of this Bill licensing concubinage for the use of the imported labour at the mines. This imported labour is mainly recruited from Nyasaland, and comprises over 22,000 labourers, engaged on contracts of 11 months or less at a wage of 5s. per week plus a food allowance. The shares in these mines are worth from five to twenty times their par value, and one company paid 80 per cent in 1934 and 60 per cent in 1935.

During 1935, £21 per head was spent out of public taxes on the education of European children, while only 10s. per head was allowed for the education of such native children as attended a school.

TICKING THEM OFF

Declaring that the Government were rapidly leading the nation to financial disaster, Mr. A. V. Alexander (Lab., Hillsborough) said in the House of Commons on July 20:

Every time the clock ticks the Government give one halfpenny to the League of Nations, and, under their programme of armaments, every time the clock ticks £6 6s. goes on armaments.

FIGURES

mentary Estimated by Parliament

£ 6,600,000

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NO THEORIES NEEDED TO END WAR

Just Refuse to Have it!
Plea for Simplicity of Purpose

Asked by the proverbial "man at the back of the hall" on one occasion if he accepted "Marx's theory of value", William Morris replied: "Quite frankly, I do not know what Marx's theory of value is, and I'm damned if I want to know!"

The "refreshing simplicity" of Morris's retort to the theorists is the model for a vigorous appeal for simple, straight-forward war-resistance made by Frank Dawtry, of Sheffield, in "No More War", the journal of the No More War Movement, of which Dawtry is a young and active member.

After a short "catalogue" of some of the many theories that are "all supposed to be positive contributions for the ending of war", he paraphrases Morris thus: "No, I do not know what is the cause of war, and I

USE THE PRESS

A useful piece of propaganda work which many people can undertake is to keep the press busy with reading pacifist letters, even if they go into their waste paper baskets!

In particular, answer militarist letters in the provincial papers.

Those who are willing to undertake this service frequently, can register with the F.O.R. Press Club, when they will receive, from time to time, information of a topical nature, to be sent to the press in the form of letters.

am more than damned if I want to know. All I know is that in its various disguises war remains in the world, and wherever it rears its head some group of human beings is adding to the suffering and oppression of another group."

The writer scouts the idea that war can only be prevented by everybody's understanding some theory as to its cause, and says instead: "As all these wars are man conducted, and all these potential causes of it are man made, why cannot men stop it by just refusing to have it?" And he adds: "After the laughter has subsided and the suggestions have passed away about idealism being all right in its place,

it may be possible for people seriously to think over this argument."

MILITARY versus CIVIL FLYING

"The Real Race"

"We hear talk to-day of a race in air armaments; perhaps too much talk.

"As I see it, the real race is between those who think of flight chiefly in terms of military air strength, and those who see in it a new instrument of international intercourse. There is such a race.

I pray and believe that the victors in that race will be those who seek to use the air for the strengthening of friendships and the fostering of peace."

These are the words, not of a "dreamer" in an unreal world, but of the Under Secretary of State for Air in the British Government, Sir Philip Sassoon. But then he was addressing airmen and airwomen from all parts of the continent at a banquet given in London by the Royal Aero Club!

NO MORE WAR

Lesson of War's Experience



IT SHALL NOT BE AGAIN is the message which those responsible for the erection of this memorial in Orange, Massachusetts, would give to all who see it as a result of the first-hand experience of war which ex-Service men have gained.

YOUTH PEACE COUNCILS

Continuing the names and addresses of those youth peace councils that are known to us, so that any who wish to help their work may get in touch with them, here is the second list.

CAMBRIDGE. A. W. Miller, 7 Campbell Street.

COVENTRY. E. Roberts, 187 Barkers But Lane, Radford.

COWES. Miss R. Hodges, 45 Adelaide Grove, E. Cowes, I.O.W.

DERBY. G. Penney, 69 Roe Street.

ECCLES. Miss S. Penn, Cartref, Brackley Road.

FARNBOROUGH. Mr. Hallet, Town Hall, Farnborough.

GUILDFORD. R. W. Rothery, 9 High Street.

HUDDERSFIELD. A. Kenneth Grayson, 18 Ravens Avenue, Dalton.

KINGSTON. E. Elayn Cavey, 20 Kings Road.

LEICESTER. F. Webster, 19 Kingston Road.

LIVERPOOL. F. Gillingham, 107 Marsh Lane, Bootle.

BRITISH LEGION

Area Vice-Chairman on its Policy

That the British Legion "would do its utmost for peace consistent with the safety of the Empire" was the statement made by Captain Sturmer, vice-chairman of the Lancashire, Cheshire, Cumberland, and Isle of Man area, at a march past of members at Manchester on Saturday.

He was replying to "the accusation that the Legion had never defined its attitude to war", and he said that the organization had expressed its policy as he stated it again and again. By way of indication that it had put that policy into action, Captain Sturmer recalled that visits had been paid by ex-Service men to their former enemies of the Great War.

AND NOW—

Turn over and →
Fill in the form overleaf

ARTIST GIVES HIS TALENT

Remarkable Painting as Poster

The sacrifice of young manhood to war is stirringly depicted in a painting, "For What?" by Elbert M. Jackson, a prominent American magazine illustrator.

This was painted as a contribution to the Emergency Peace Campaign for its nation-wide programme to help keep the United States out of war. The picture aroused great interest when it was on view recently at the Society of Illustrators' Exhibition in Rockefeller Centre, New York.

The subject of the canvas is a young man, naked to the waist, who is strapped across the muzzle of a cannon, a useless sacrifice to war. His mother, kneeling on the ground before him, grasps his khaki-clad legs in a desperate effort to save him from destruction. His father stares helplessly ahead, while his sweetheart buries her face in her hands. In the background are the smoke and flame of battle.

The painting is to be reproduced on posters in promoting meetings in 500 of the principal cities of the United States this autumn, the artist, Elbert M. Jackson, having given this fine work to the cause.

NEED FOR A WORLD CONFERENCE

Demonstration in Potteries

The need for a world economic conference to deal with the causes of war was stressed by Professor G. E. G. Catlin in a speech in the Market Square, Hanley, on Saturday.

The occasion was a united pageant and demonstration for peace. Tableaux and banners were featured in the processions which marched from as far apart as Stoke, Burslem, and Newcastle-under-Lyme to converge on Hanley Park.

Those who took part included members of the League of Nations Union, Labour Party branches, ex-Service men's associations, trades and labour councils, and others.

THE PROTECTION OF ANIMALS

More Than a Thousand Societies

There are over a thousand societies in the world organized for the protection of animals.

In order to draw these closer together and to coordinate the work they are doing, the "International Journal of Animal Protection" has recently been issued. This magazine will publish articles in English, German, and French and will provide authoritative information on the local conditions prevailing in the different countries.

Wild animals everywhere are diminishing in number and many species have reached the vanishing point or have been wiped out. There are various reasons for this deplorable state of affairs:

There is much hunting that can only be called butchery;

many breeding grounds have become unsuitable;

continued drought has taken its toll;

oil pollution of coastal waters is another factor.

There is, too, much cruelty to animals through inhumane trapping and electric stunning.

This new venture in international journalism will address itself to all these matters and seek to rescue a remnant of the once abundant animal life. The journal will appear twice a year.

The editor is Mr. Lyndesay G. Langwill, 19 Melville St., Edinburgh, 3, Scotland. (Nofrontier News Service)

A NEW POSTER

And Where You Can Get Others

God is Love

War is the negation of that Love

This is the wording of the latest poster produced by the Northern Friends Peace Board.

In view of the requests we have received, and in view of the fact that we are always acquiring new readers who have not seen the last issue of PEACE NEWS in which it appeared (No. 1), we intend to publish a list of posters, so far as we know them, from time to time.

Meanwhile, those requiring posters should write to any of the following:—

Northern Friends Peace Board, Spring Bank, Rawdon, near Leeds.

Friends Peace Committee, Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

No More War Movement, 55 Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

London Regional Federation, League of Nations Union, 43 Russell Sq., W.C.1.

PACIFIST PAMPHLETS

An International Force?

State Housekeeping.

Is There no Better Way?

Fear, The Dictator.

A Pacifist Replies to the Archbishop of York.

The Laws of Peace.

Two Cigarettes for Peace.

Sanctions Junction, Change Here for Peace.

Pacifist's ABC.

The above can be obtained from the author, A. Ruth Fry,

Thorpeness, Suffolk.

Price 1d. each.

Larger quantities at reduced prices.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

August.

- 3 p.m. Burt Hall, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne; conference to institute a campaign for representation of Tyneside at World Peace Congress, Geneva; called by Tyneside Joint Peace Council.
5. 7.30 p.m. Young Scots' Institute, Partick; conference to consider autumn programme of Western Anti-War Council.
11. 8.15 p.m. Friends Hall, Barnet Grove, London, E.2; meeting of Bethnal Green and Stepney members, Peace Pledge Union.
13. 1.30 p.m. Peace Pledge Book Shop, Ludgate Hill, E.C.4; closing address and statement of policy by Dr. H. R. L. Sheppard.
- 16-27. Geneva Institute of International Relations; subject, "The Future of the Collective System."
- 22 & 23. The Institute, 230 Renfrew Street, Glasgow; Assembly and conference organized by the Scottish Youth Peace Assembly.
28. 8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Isleworth; meeting of Hounslow, Isleworth, Brentford and Twickenham districts, Peace Pledge Union.
- 8 p.m. Friends' Meeting House, Stoke Newington; meeting of Stoke Newington team, Peace Pledge Union, to be addressed by Canon S. D. Morris.

APPEAL TO SCOTS

Dear Sir,—Scottish youth were somewhat later than their English and Welsh brethren in getting active for the peace cause. They are now busy making up the leeway. Our Council, in its recent peace week activities, attracted much publicity and brought the issue of peace well before the public.

The foregoing work has meant the expenditure of money and being a new organization we have no reserves. We are most anxious to raise a fund to send delegates to the World Congress of Youth at Geneva as we feel that much inspiration may be gained for our cause and we also could play our part in the general discussion.

May I appeal to your readers, and particularly to those in Scotland and of Scottish descent, to assist us by donation and thus ensure that Scotland may once again play her part in the work of leading to better international understanding and peace founded on equity, justice and mutual cooperation.

HENRY G. RAE.

Honorary Secretary,
Scottish Youth Peace Council,
34 Hill St., Glasgow, C.3.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A WORD IN DEFENCE OF THE CHURCH

Dear Sir,—Congratulations to the promoters of PEACE NEWS for their courage and enterprise. It is exactly the kind of peace literature calculated to appeal to the general public. May its circulation continue to increase. I for one, am placing a regular order to-day.

At the same time may I venture on a friendly reproof to Mr. Elliot regarding his letter in your issue of July 18. With much of what he says I am in agreement. The Christian Church should and does in many places bow her head in shame at her fall from her high calling to preach the Gospel of "peace and good will among men". But Mr. Elliot should remember:—

1. That this fall of Christianity took place in the reign of the Emperor Constantine and an ingrained tradition sixteen centuries old cannot be altered in five minutes.

2. That the blame attaches to the whole Church, clergy and laity, though the clergy as leaders ought to bear the major portion.

3. Parsons in general are not of the kind described by him. There is evidence enough in your current issue to prove that clergy of all denominations are in the vanguard of the peace movement, and I myself can testify that in a study group of about 30 of the younger Anglican Clergy, as much as three years ago, not more than three adopted anything but the Christian pacifist position in a discussion on Christianity and war.

4. The pacifist movement is new and naturally makes greater headway among the younger generation, and the younger clergy do not normally carry such weight as their seniors in the councils of the Church, nor, I might add, do they normally provide such good "copy" for the daily press.

I did not see Mr. Jones's letter and all that Mr. Elliot says may, indeed does, apply to some parsons, but to by no means all, any more than it is true of the whole of any other section of the community. Mr. Elliot makes no exceptions whatever.

We of the peace movement have got to learn to work together regardless of creed or political opinion; we will each draw our motive power from our own sincere convictions, but our combined strength must be directed towards our one great common end. We cannot do that if we embark on such sweeping generalizations as does Mr. Elliot. Doubtless he writes under great provocation, but we must "be not easily provoked" or we shall be led into unfairness which is subversive of unity and a flat contradiction of true Christianity and true pacifism, one of whose common first principles is justice.

J. W. BARNSELEY.

30 Goldthorn Hill, Wolverhampton.

INTERNATIONALISM IS THE "NEW PATRIOTISM"

Dear Sir,—Not all the clergy cross-questioned by the "Daily Mail" answered in the spirit of those who have been quoted. A telegram to the Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, asking whether he regarded internationalism as "the new patriotism" was answered with an emphatic affirmative and an invitation to "come and see our slogans". The slogans outside St. George's, Bloomsbury run:

"We no longer take sword against a nation nor do we learn any more to make war, having become sons of peace for the sake of Jesus." (Origen. 3rd century)

and:

"There can be no Peace where there is vain-glory."

There can be no Peace where there is greed.

There can be no Peace where there is fear.

Resist the appeal to fear. Follow Christ and learn to overcome evil with good."

The Rector, both Churchwardens, the Secretary of the Church Council, the Treasurer, and a majority of the congregation at St. George's are wholehearted pacifists.

A SIDESMAN.

London, W.C.1.

YOUTH AND AIR RAID

"PRECAUTIONS"

Organizations Misled

Dear Sir,—At a time when to peace-lovers the sky is sadly over-cast, like a welcome ray of sunshine comes the news that some local authorities by refusing to form an air raid committee are showing that they are alive to the existence of a means by which they can help in preventing the civilian population from being made into a part of the war machinery of this country.

Yet we hear with sorrow that some of our great civilian organizations, particularly those connected with youth, are being misled and are offering their cooperation in preparations for air raids. No nobler appeal could be made to youth than to prepare itself to be of service to its fellows, by reason of which one makes criticism only with the deepest regret.

On what grounds can it be said that such training is wrong? Christian pacifists, and with them the many others who take Christianity seriously, say quite simply that because preparation for air raids is flatly contradictory to the spreading of love towards nations, no object, however worthy, can justify this initial wrong. Other seekers after peace, who feel that such rigid interpretation of the Christian message is idealistic, say that this training produces the very feelings which cause wars, viz. hate, mistrust and suspicion, and so is a segment of a vicious circle. It may be likened to smacking a child because it cries, thus only producing more tears which the smacking was intended to stop.

Youth should be encouraged to become proficient in First Aid and similar work which is invaluable in any emergency, but to coordinate it with air raid preparations can only do untold harm. It is very doubtful whether specialized training will be of any

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HEALTH TREATMENT

MISS J. D. WALLINGTON, health practitioner, osteopath, bonesetter, treats all conditions of ill-health by natural methods; particularly successful with nerve and digestive cases. Consultations by appointment. 1 Ashley Place, S.W.1. (near Victoria Station). Victoria 0131. Residential telephone, Weald (Kent) 53.

MEETINGS

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION (London Union). A Fellowship Hour, for communion with God and each other, led by Rev. Alan Balding, is being held the third Monday in each month from 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., at 165 Grays Inn Road, London, W.C.1.

WHERE TO STAY

DERBYSHIRE HILLS. — Vegetarian Food Reform Guest House. Alt. 600ft. For happy holiday or restful recuperation. Increased accommodation. Central heating throughout; h. and c. water in all bedrooms. Central for conferences.—A. & K. S. Ludlow, The Briars, Crich, near Matlock. Tel.: Ambergate 44. Station, Ambergate (L.M.S.)

FOR HOLIDAYS Long or Short

A small seventeenth-century inn, situated in a delightful district, has been converted into a strictly vegetarian Guest House with all modern conveniences. An excellent bus service connects with the railway at Windermere.

Garage, Bathing, Boating.
Hostess: Miss Fay K. Jones.

BANK FOOT, RYDAL, WESTMORLAND

Telephone: Ambleside 208.

[continued from column 3]

benefit owing to the complete uncertainty of the results of an air attack beyond unimaginable suffering and complete disorganization of our usual life.

Probably the most sinister aspect of the international situation is the training of youth for war. Let it be hoped that the churches and leaders of thought will solidly protests against all moves to this end in England, turning a deaf ear to the justification of "defence" by remembering that so-called defence involves the bombing of other women and children and is, therefore, indistinguishable from offence.

Our Governments seem insistent in their moves to lead us into war. If they succeed, civilization will probably be doomed, and no gas-mask technique will help it. The most urgent duty of all, and especially of youth, is to use every ounce of energy in positive peace-making efforts, and this cannot be done whilst some is wasted in preparations for war.

A. J. WOOD.

12 Thorold Rd., Ilford.

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To M.....
(Newsagent's name)

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